

second to fourth as a few larger granules; the fifth segment with lightly convex, finely granular upper surface, the edges nearly squared and granular, the median lateral keel extending throughout the anterior half of the segment, the inferior keels denticulate; all the intercarinal spaces of the tail finely granular; *vesicle* rather large, wider and higher than the fifth segment, smooth above, coriaceous below, aculeus with a thick basal portion.

Pectines furnished with 5-6 teeth.

Measurements in millimetres.—Total length 44, of carapace 5.5, of tail 22; width of first segment 3, of second 2.5, of fifth 2; width of brachium 2, of manus 4.5; length of hand-back 5.5, of movable digit 4.

A single male example from Trincomalee (Ceylon), collected and presented by Major Barrett in October 1893.

This is the first record of the genus *Chærilus* from Ceylon. This species, therefore, is of peculiar interest. It is an extremely well-marked form, differing from all that have been hitherto described in the extreme shortness of the digits, &c.

XI.—*On a new Genus and Species of Agrionidæ from Foo Chow.* By W. F. KIRBY, F.L.S., F.E.S., Assistant in Zoological Department, British Museum (Natural History).

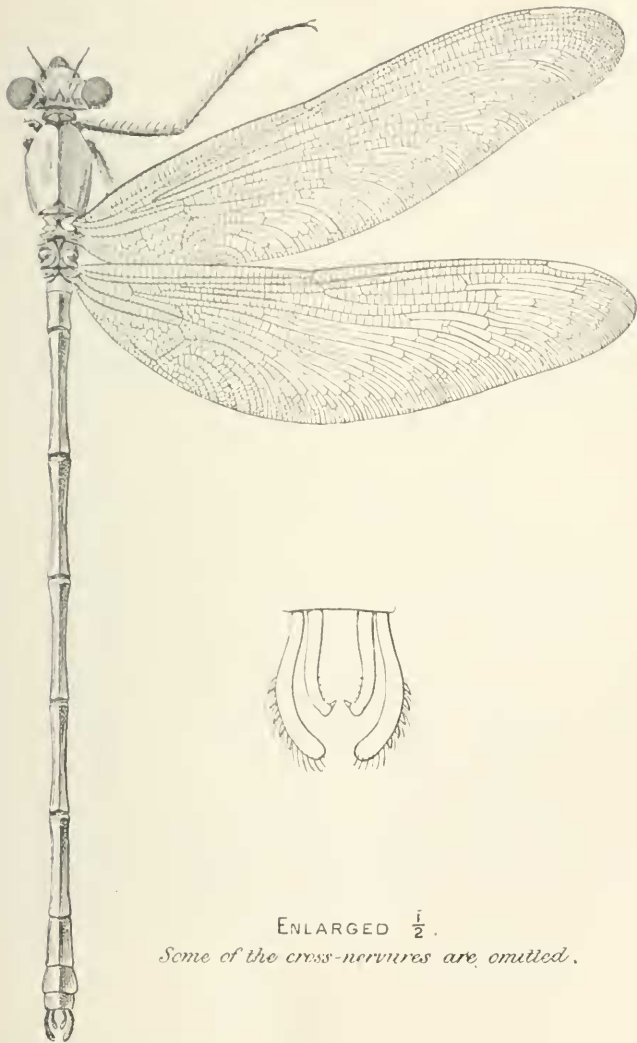
AMONG a small collection of insects collected in Foo Chow by Mr. De la Touche I found a single male specimen of one of the largest and most remarkable species of Agrionidæ known; and I am somewhat surprised to find that it does not appear to have been previously described. Its long pterostigma, traversed basal cells, and remarkable neuration are, in combination, sufficiently remarkable characters to separate it from every described genus of the Agrioninæ.

ARCHINEURA, gen. nov.

Head and body stout, resembling *Umma*, but with the abdomen longer; face slightly hairy in front; antennæ rather prominent, second and third joints of nearly equal length; ocelli red, forming nearly an equilateral triangle.

Wings long and broad, narrowed towards the tips, but not pointed, nodus situated a little before the middle of the wing; about 45 antenodal and postnodal cross nervures; upper antenodal space much broader than the lower; upper postnodal space, except at its basal end, if anything, narrower than the

lower; pterostigma very long, covering about nine cells, oblique and pointed at the ends, arculus nearly straight, the sector rising about its middle, apical area narrow, simple,



ENLARGED $\frac{1}{2}$.

Some of the cross-nervures are omitted.

basal area with from 9 to 11 cross nervures, sometimes meeting, but not anastomosing; subnodal sector rising from the upper sector of the arculus about six spaces from

its origin, the principal sector rising from the subnodal five or six spaces further on, the nodal sector running from the continuation of the nodal vein; the median radius and upper sector of the triangle of the usual form; the nervure closing the lower basal cell very irregular, it commences on the lower sector of the areolus, curves down to the lower extremity of the lower basal cell, and forms nearly a right angle outwards, throwing off the upper sector of the triangle at this point, and then curves inwards and downwards, turning outwards again as it approaches the inner margin. All the nervures are curved as they approach the hind margins, and between most of the principal nervures there are two long accessory nervures, and between each of these again two shorter ones as they approach the margins of the wing. Within the curve of the nervure closing the lower basal cell is a series of short semicircular accessory nervures on all the wings, as in the African genus *Sapho*, which *Archineura* perhaps most nearly resembles in neururation, though *Sapho* differs essentially in having the basal cell untraversed, and the pterostigma much shorter.

Archineura basilactea, sp. n.

Exp. al. 105 millim.; long. pter. 5 millim.; long. corp. 80 millim.

Head and body metallic green, head and thorax with brassy reflections above; antennæ, legs, and anal appendages black. Face and under surface of abdomen blackish; a short white line beneath each antenna; septa white; thorax white beneath, with a broad oblique black band: anal appendages conspicuous, upper appendages about as long as the ninth segment, curved inwards and downwards, and slightly thickened beyond the middle, with five small teeth on the upper-side; lower appendages incurved, rather shorter, with one or two very small teeth on the inside towards the tip, the largest at the tip; legs with spines of moderate length. Wings yellowish hyaline, with rufous nervures; costal nervure blackish; costal area of a deeper yellow; basal third of all the wings below the principal radius suffused with milky white.

Hab. Foo Chow.

Described from a single male specimen.

Another interesting dragonfly in the same collection appears to be the female of the rare *Rhyothemis splendida*, Ramb.; but I have not enough specimens to be positive. It does not agree with the description of *R. imperatrix*, De Selys, described from "Loo Choo."